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FARMERS' BULLETIN



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Contribution from the Bureau of Biological Survey, Henry W. Henshaw, Chief.

LAWS RELATING TO FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, 1916.

A SUMMARY OF LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA RELATING TO TRAPPING, PROTECTION, PROPAGATION, AND BOUNTIES.

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INTRODUCTION.

The value of the raw fur production of the United States and Canada has grown enormously in spite of the steadily diminishing supply of animals that furnish the finer pelts. In 1915 trappers of North America earned by their industry probably not less than \$20,000,000, a remarkable sum when it is remembered that exports of raw furs were only about half the normal proportions. Conditions of the trapping industry have been greatly improved in recent years by legislation protecting fur animals in much of the territory where the business is important. As with game laws, each year brings changes in the trapping regulations, and it becomes important that the rights and privileges of trappers, as well as the limitations placed on their calling, be made plain. The present bulletin is designed for this purpose. It gives a brief review of changes made by legislative enactments of the past year, a summary of trapping regulations now in force, followed by short statements of the open seasons for taking furs, provisions relating to propagation of fur animals, and bounties offered for the destruction of predatory species, or those considered harmful. These are given by States and Provinces, arranged in alphabetic order. The whole is followed by a brief summary of the protection given the more important species.

The laws relating to deer and other big game, rabbits, and squirrels are not considered here, as they appear in the annual game-law bul-

NOTE.—This bulletin is intended for general distribution among persons interested in fur farming, trapping, and the fur trade.

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letin.¹ Those relating to bears are included, mainly because of their interest in connection with bounties.

Throughout the following pages references to legislation give date of law or code, followed by number of section, chapter, or act containing the provision. References are sometimes omitted when provisions from various enactments are grouped in a single sentence or short paragraph.

Under the heading "Trapping" the expression "no legal restrictions" indicates only that no specific trapping provisions exist, the general trespass laws of the State not having been considered.

Under the heading "Open seasons" the dates given are, unless otherwise stated, the first day of the open season and the first day of the following close season; to find the close season *reverse the dates*.

LEGISLATION OF 1916.

As only 11 States had legislative sessions in 1916, few changes in trapping regulations were made. Two States—Kentucky and Mississippi—for the first time enacted general laws protecting fur animals. In Kentucky a close season on beaver, mink, raccoon, fox, otter, and opossum is provided, January 1 to November 15, except that raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may also be taken and killed by dog or gun between October 1 and February 16. The act contains also restrictions on trapping on lands of another and on methods of setting traps.

The Mississippi law provides a close season on all fur animals except fox, opossum, and rabbit from February 1 to December 15 of each year. Foxes are protected during April, May, June, and July, and may be taken in other months by chase only. A resident license for trapping is provided and nonresidents are not permitted to trap in the State.

The Virginia Legislature of 1916 passed a general law regulating trapping of fur animals within the State and fixing the season for taking fur animals, but added the provision that the act shall not become effective in any county until the board of supervisors shall have adopted it.

In Rhode Island the season for trapping skunk, muskrat, raccoon, and mink has been lengthened by making the opening day November 1 instead of November 10.

In Alberta the open season for otter and muskrat has been lengthened to six months by the addition of April.

In British Columbia the season for trapping fox has been reduced by closing it 15 days earlier; the season for taking other fur animals has been extended one month, to May 1.

¹ Farmers' Bulletin 774, Game Laws for 1916.

In Manitoba several changes in trapping regulations have been made. The close season for fox and lynx and the open season for otter and beaver south of the fifty-third parallel have been abolished, and the open season for fisher, marten, and mink has been shortened by a month.

In New Brunswick an open season on sable, November 1 to April 1, follows the close period, which expired July 1, 1916.

In Ontario a resident license is now required to trap except on one's own lands. The open season for muskrats south of French and Mattawa Rivers has been fixed as March 1 to April 21; north of these rivers April 1 to May 21.

The game act of Saskatchewan has been amended by making the open season for fox May 15 to February 15; for beaver the close season north of Churchill River is May 1 to November 1; south of Churchill River the close term has been extended to December 1, 1920.

The laws of Quebec have been amended so as to require all trappers and fur traders to send to the minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries before the 1st of September of each year, a report of the number of skins of each kind taken, bought, or sold during the preceding year.

On February 1, 1916, the Department of Commerce promulgated new trapping regulations for Alaska. The principal changes embrace a close season for marten extending from March 15, 1916, to November 15, 1921, and shortening the open season for lynx (wild-cat) by 15 days.

FEDERAL LAWS.

Two Federal laws have a bearing on the fur industry of the United States—the Lacey Act, governing interstate commerce in game, and the tariff act of October 3, 1913.

That part of the Lacey Act codified as section 242 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137) makes it unlawful to ship or transport “from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, to any other State, Territory, or District thereof” the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animal or bird killed or shipped in violation of law of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed or from which they were shipped. This makes it unlawful to ship out of any State skins or pelts illegally taken. Packages containing furs, when shipped in interstate commerce, must be plainly marked so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained by inspection of the outside of the package.

The tariff act of 1913 places a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on live animals shipped into the United States. Paragraph 397 of this law places on the free list animals imported for breeding purposes by a citizen of the United States: “*Provided*, That no such animal shall

be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed." This act has made it impossible thus far to admit free of duty any foxes or other Canadian fur animals for propagation. Raw furs not advanced in manufacture are admitted free of duty.

LAWS OF STATES AND PROVINCES.

ALABAMA.

Trapping.—Poisons, drugs, or chemicals may not be used in taking game or fur animals.

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

ALASKA.

Trapping.—The Secretary of Commerce makes all regulations for taking fur animals in Alaska. Under regulations published February 1, 1916, it is unlawful to use a "klips" trap, a steel bear trap, or any trap having a spread exceeding 8 inches; to kill any fur-bearing animal with strychnine or other poison; to trap protected fur animals at any time when the skin or pelt is not prime; to have in possession or sell or export unprime skins (such skins subject to confiscation). Shipments of furs must be reported to the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, on blanks provided for that purpose.

Open seasons.—Land otter and mink, November 16 to April 1; weasel, November 16 to March 15; muskrat, December 1 to June 1; lynx (wildcat), November 16 to March 1; fox, November 16 to March 1.¹ No close season for black bear, wolf, wolverine, ground squirrel, or rabbit. Close season on marten until November 15, 1921; on sea otter until November 1, 1920; on beaver until November 1, 1918. No open seasons in Aleutian Islands Reservation, and trapping may be done there only by special permit.²

Propagation.—Owners of establishments for breeding fur animals are subject to the same restrictions as to season for killing and condition of pelts as are trappers of wild fur-bearing animals. Fur farmers are required to furnish reports to the Bureau of Fisheries and to allow agents of that bureau free access to establishments where animals are kept in captivity.

Within the Aleutian Islands Reservation the Department of Agriculture grants permits to propagate fur animals and to trap them for breeding purposes. The Afognak Reservation was set aside in 1892 for the protection of salmon and sea otters.

Bounties.—Wolf, \$10 (session 1915).

ARIZONA.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

¹ South of latitude 62°.—Open season for brown bear, October 1 to July 2. North of latitude 62°.—Open season for walrus, May 10 to July 2; no close season for brown bear or sea lion. (35 Stat., 102.)

² The fur-seal fisheries, the Aleutian Islands Reservation, and the Afognak Reservation are subject to special legislative and administrative control. For specific information regarding them, application should be made to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

Bounties.—Wolf and mountain lion, \$10 each; coyote, \$2; lynx or wildcat, \$1; raccoon, 25 cents; jack rabbit, gopher, and prairie-dog, 5 cents each; paid by county (1912, ch. 82).

ARKANSAS.

Trapping.—Nonresidents are not allowed to hunt or trap in the State.¹ Resident trappers using more than 10 traps are required to take out a trapper's license (fee, \$10).

Open seasons.—Bear, November 21 to January 11. Beaver and otter protected absolutely until March 11, 1920 (1915, ch. 124). No close season on other fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—County courts may offer bounty on wolf, wildcat, or panther, and fix the amount of such bounty (1885, No. 44).

CALIFORNIA.

Trapping.—Except beavers and sea otters, fur-bearing animals are included under the term "predatory animals," as defined in a recent act (1915, ch. 64). A permit is required to trap fur or predatory animals on State game refuges.

Open seasons.—No open season on beaver or sea otter. Seals and sea lions are protected at all times in game district 19, which includes ocean waters adjacent to the Santa Barbara Islands, except Catalina (Penal Code, sec. 637c). No close season on other fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Mountain lion, \$20, paid by State game commission. Boards of supervisors of counties may at their discretion fix the rate and pay bounty on coyote, wildcat, fox, lynx, bear, or mountain lion. Many counties now pay a bounty on some of these animals, especially on coyotes.²

COLORADO.

Trapping.—Hunting license required for trapping; fee, resident, \$1; non-resident, \$10. Beavers may not be trapped for fur at any time, but the owner of property damaged by the animals may apply to the State game and fish commissioner for a permit to kill them under such regulations as he may provide as to the disposition of the skins (1909, revising secs. 2753, 2759b).

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals, except beaver.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions, except as to beaver and game animals.

Bounties.—None paid by State since 1895. On petition of 50 freeholders, county commissioners may levy a tax to pay a bounty on coyote, wolf, and mountain lion.

CONNECTICUT.

Trapping.—Unlawful to trap with scented baits (1903, ch. 56); to trap on lands of another without owner's permission (1909, ch. 37); and to take animals with a snare (1913, ch. 79). Hunting license is required for trapping (except on land owned by trapper); fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10; alien, \$15; with an additional 25 cents recording fee for each license. Persons under 16 years of age, while denied a hunting license, may obtain one for taking fur animals only (1907, ch. 153; 1915, ch. 240).

¹ Probably permitted to trap on their own lands, in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas as to hunting. (*State v. Mallory*, 83 S. W., 955.)

² For information in regard to bounties in any county, application should be made to the county clerk.

Open seasons.—Otter, November 1 to April 1 (1905, ch. 5); raccoon, September 2 to March 1, but landowner may kill raccoons at any time to protect crops (1915, ch. 130). No close season for other fur animals.

Propagation.—No restrictions on possession or sale of fur animals raised in captivity.

Bounties.—State bounty on fox repealed (1915, ch. 114), and also town bounty on raccoon (1915, ch. 130). Towns are permitted to pay bounty on wildcat (not over \$5), skunk, fox, weasel, wild Belgian hare, or wild German rabbit (not over \$1 on each) (1915, ch. 46).

DELAWARE.

Trapping.—Nonresident trappers are required to hold hunting license (fee, \$10.50). Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, pen, baited hook, or baited field or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemicals or explosives for taking birds or animals protected by the laws of this State, except muskrats, skunks, minks, and otters, and except as otherwise expressly provided. Traps or other devices unlawfully set are subject to confiscation (Rev. Stat. 1914, sec. 2378). Muskrats may not be taken during the time of any flood or freshet when such flood or freshet may cause them to leave their usual places of shelter and protection (sec. 2387). Muskrats may not be shot at night (sec. 2380) or hunted with a dog (sec. 2388). Unlawful to destroy the nest, den, or lair of any animal protected by law (sec. 2378). Unlawful to hunt, kill, take, or destroy any protected animal, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter, while the ground is covered with snow (sec. 2382). Unlawful to shoot at or destroy any fox while such fox is being chased by dog or dogs (sec. 2385). Unlawful to sell or export any fox or fox hide (sec. 2408). Owners of property may at any time destroy fur-bearing animals to protect such property (sec. 2375).

Open seasons.—Skunk, mink, and otter, December 1 to March 11; muskrat, Kent and Sussex Counties, November 20 to March 16 (Newcastle County, December 1 to March 11); fox, October 1 to May 1; raccoon, October 1 to February 16; opossum, October 1 to February 16 (1915, ch. 194).

Propagation.—No restrictions, provided a permit is obtained from the chief game and fish warden (fee, \$1). A restricted number of wild fur or game animals for propagating purposes may be taken under permit.

Bounties.—None paid.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No legislation relating to fur animals.

FLORIDA.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.

Open seasons.—Beaver and otter, November 1 to February 1 (1905, No. 57). No close season for other fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

GEORGIA.

Trapping.—Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another. Hunting license required to trap outside one's own militia district; fees for State license, nonresident, \$15; resident, \$3; county license, \$1.

Open seasons.—Opossum, October 1 to March 1 (C. Code 1911, sec. 590); fox, Habersham County, September 1 to May 15 (1914, No. 304). Fur animals not otherwise protected.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

HAWAII.

Hawaii has no wild animals valuable for fur. There are no restrictions on the propagation of fur animals, except that mongooses and rabbits may not be kept or bred. Pet rabbits may be raised, if kept in confinement (1905, ch. 37).

IDAHO.

Trapping.—No restrictions, except in State game preserves.

Open seasons.—No open season for beavers, but owner of property destroyed by these animals may obtain a permit to kill them from the State fish and game warden. Skins of animals so killed must be sent to the warden, who shall sell them and apply the proceeds to the State game fund (1911, ch. 62). No close season on other fur animals, except in State game preserves.

In Black Lake Game Preserve, beaver, otter, marten, fisher, fox, mink, and wolverine are protected at all times; mountain lion, bear, lynx, wolf, coyote, and wildcat may be destroyed by game warden or duly authorized person (1915, ch. 9).

In Payette Game Preserve, bear, lynx, wolverine, fox, otter, beaver, marten, mink, and fisher are protected at all times; mountain lion, timber wolf, coyote, and wildcat may be killed by game wardens or duly authorized persons (1909, H. B. 242).

Propagation.—No restrictions, except in game preserves.

Bounties.—Coyote, lynx, or wildcat, \$2.50 each; bear or wolf, \$10; mountain lion, \$25; paid from predatory wild animal fund administered through the State live stock sanitary board (1915, ch. 73).

ILLINOIS.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.

Open seasons.—Raccoon, mink, muskrat, skunk, opossum, and otter, November 1 to April 1 (1915, S. B. 439, sec. 4).

Propagation.—Permit is required to conduct a fur farm on which protected animals are reared; fee, \$2, and bond of \$500 required (1915, S. B. 409).

Bounties.—None paid by State. Counties may at their discretion pay bounty on ground hog and crow (1909, H. B.'s 686, 687).

INDIANA.

Trapping.—Protected fur animals may be killed at any time when destroying property. Muskrat houses may not be destroyed (1911, ch. 6).

Open seasons.—Mink, raccoon, opossum, skunk, and muskrat, November 1 to April 1 (1911, ch. 6).

Propagation.—All birds and animals raised in captivity are considered domestic stock, and the owner may possess, sell, ship, transport, or otherwise dispose of them without regard to laws regulating the killing and disposition of wild birds and animals (1915, H. B. 37).

Bounties.—Crow, 10 cents each; paid by counties (1911, ch. 133). Boards of county commissioners are authorized at their discretion to pay bounty on wolf, woodchuck, owl, or hawk (Ind. Stat., Burns, sec. 7871).

IOWA.

Trapping.—Hunting license required for trapping; fee, resident \$1, non-resident \$10.50 (1915, S. F. 621).

Open seasons.—Beaver, mink, otter, and muskrat, December 1 to April 1 (36 G. A., sec. 2553); other fur bearers not protected.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Adult wolf, \$20; wolf cub, \$4; wildcat, \$1; paid by county (1913, ch. 189). Boards of supervisors of counties may allow bounty on crow, ground hog, pocket gopher, or rattlesnake.

KANSAS.

Trapping.—The owner or legal occupant of land may destroy fur-bearing animals protected by law when such animals are destroying poultry or damaging other property (1911, ch. 198).

Open seasons.—Muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, and civet cat, November 15 to March 16. No open season for beaver or otter until 1921 (1911, ch. 198).

Propagation.—Permits for raising fur animals protected by law are issued by State game warden.

Bounties.—Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow and pocket gopher, 5 cents each; paid by county.

KENTUCKY.

Trapping.—Written consent of owner or lessee required to trap on lands of another. Traps must be set 18 inches or more within a hole, cave, or hollow log, and must be visited within each 36 hours. Traps set unlawfully may be seized or destroyed by any one. Fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property (1916, ch. 87).

Open seasons.—Beaver, mink, raccoon, otter, opossum, and skunk, November 15 to January 1; but raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may also be taken and killed by dog or gun, October 1 to February 16.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

LOUISIANA.

Trapping.—License for trapping is required; fee, resident, \$2; nonresident, \$15 (1914, ch. 293). Muskrats may be taken at any time within 6 miles of any levee, and may be killed by the owner of land upon which they are destroying property. Skins of animals killed in open season may be possessed in close season. Wild ducks may not be used for trap bait (1912, ch. 204).

Open seasons.—Bear, November 1 to February 1 (may not be trapped); beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon, skunk, fox, and opossum, November 1 to February 16 (1912, ch. 204).

Propagation.—No restrictions, except as to capture during close season.

Bounties.—None paid.

MAINE.

Trapping.—Trappers in unorganized townships of the State are required to take out an annual license (fee, \$5), and on or before December 15 of each year must make such report as the commissioners of inland fisheries and game may require (1911, ch. 64). Any person who sets a trap in an organized county or incorporated place must obtain written consent of the owner or occupant of land on which the trap is set, and must visit such trap at least once in every 24 hours and remove animals caught (1915, ch. 277). All traps must be plainly marked with owner's name and address, either by having the same stamped on the trap or on a metal tag firmly attached to it (1915, ch. 277). A set bear trap must have a notice that it is set posted conspicuously near it (1915, ch. 277).

Dealers in skins of fur animals must each year take out a license (fee, \$2) to engage in this trade and must keep a record of transactions and forward

same to the commissioners of inland fisheries and game on or before December 20 (1915, ch. 277). Putting out poison for wolves, foxes, dogs, or other animals is forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment (1909, ch. 134).

Traps may not be set within 25 feet of a muskrat house. A special law protects muskrats on Lower Kezar Pond and certain adjacent territory for four years from July 3, 1915 (1915, ch. 19). On complaint by landowners of damage done by beavers, the commissioners of inland fisheries and game have authority to declare an open season for beavers on lands where damage occurs (1915, ch. 222). Any person may lawfully kill any wild animal, except beaver, found destroying his property (1915, ch. 334).

Open seasons.—All fur animals (except beaver, muskrat, bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), and weasel), November 1 to March 1; muskrat, November 1 to May 1. No open season on beaver except when declared by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game. No close season on bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), or weasel (1913, ch. 206).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions, except that protected fur animals may not be captured in close season for stocking fur ranches, and that no animals may be imported into the State without permit.

Bounties.—Bobcat and Canada lynx (loup cervier), \$4 each; paid by State. Claim for bounty must be made within five days after killing or return from trip on which killing was done (1913, ch. 206). The bounty on bears in certain counties was recently repealed (1913, ch. 36).

MARYLAND.

While the State has recently adopted a uniform open season for game, the counties still regulate the taking of fur animals. The State law protecting otter, raccoon, and muskrat from April 1 to January 1 (1900, ch. 371), was amended until it applied to only 6 counties (1912, ch. 843), and some of these have local laws which take precedence. Local laws providing protection to fur animals or regulating their capture are in force in the following counties:

Allegany County.—Raccoon and opossum, open season, September 1 to April 1; hunting license required to capture either (1916, ch. 282). Bounty on wildcat, \$2; fox, \$1; hawk or hoot owl, 50 cents (1910, ch. 616).

Anne Arundel County.—Raccoon, open season, October 1 to February 1; may not be taken between sunrise and sunset; unlawful to cut down tree to obtain a raccoon (1916, ch. 367); muskrat, open season, December 2 to March 1. Unlawful at any time to destroy muskrat dens or houses, unless the animals are destroying property (1906, ch. 589).

Baltimore County.—Unlawful to set traps, except from November 10 to December 21. Unlawful to pursue or kill raccoons and opossums, except from October 1 to February 28 (inclusive); unlawful to hunt them on Sundays or when snow covers the ground. Permits to take certain predatory fur animals when destroying property may be obtained, but such permits may be revoked at any time by the chief game warden (1912, ch. 751).

Caroline County.—Muskrat, open season, December 15 to April 1; raccoon, September 15 to March 31; otter, December 15 to April 1 (1902, ch. 157). Unlawful for nonresidents to trap without license (fee, \$4.50). Unlawful to dig into or destroy muskrat homes or dens, except when animals are destroying property (1902, ch. 157). Unlawful to use reflector or artificial light in taking muskrats or otters (1904, ch. 91). Unlawful to kill a fox except by hounds in a hunt or when the fox is destroying poultry (1916, ch. 450).

Carroll County.—Unlawful to kill fox except by hounds in a hunt or when the fox is destroying poultry (1916, ch. 450).

Cecil County.—Muskrat, open season, December 1 to March 1; may be taken only by trapping (1914, ch. 39). Trapping on lands of another without written permission is unlawful (1914, ch. 464).

Charles County.—Unlawful to shoot muskrats on Nanjemoy Creek and tributaries by aid of light (1912, ch. 362).

Dorchester County.—Raccoon and otter, open season, January 1 to April 1 (State law); muskrat, January 1 to March 16 (local law). Unlawful to shoot muskrats (1900, ch. 205) or to use artificial light in taking them. Bounty on crow, 5 cents.

Frederick County.—All fur animals, open season, November 15 to March 1, but night hunting with dogs for raccoon or opossum is lawful at any time (1916, ch. 128). Bounty on wildcat, \$2; mink or fox, \$1; weasel, owl, or hawk, 50 cents.

Garrett County.—Bounty on panther or wolf, \$20; wildcat, \$3; fox, \$1; weasel, 50 cents (1916, ch. 13).

Harford County.—Except for muskrats, trapping is forbidden from December 25 to November 15 of the following year. Open season for raccoon, October 2 to December 1. License required to take muskrats or skunks; fee, resident, \$1.15; nonresident, \$5.15. Unlawful to trap on private property without permission of owner. Bounty of 50 cents each on chicken hawk, pigeon hawk, booby owl, or weasel (1916, ch. 307).

Kent County.—Otter, raccoon, and muskrat, open season, January 1 to April 1 (State law). Unlawful to use light in hunting muskrats.

Montgomery County.—Raccoon and opossum, open season, October 15 to January 15; muskrat, November 15 to March 1. Nonresident requires license to hunt raccoon or opossum (fee, \$15.50). Setting a snare or trap in or about a fox den is unlawful. Bounty on hawks, 40 cents (1912, ch. 438).

Prince Georges County.—Unlawful to hunt, shoot, or trap muskrats in Aquasco district, between March 15 and January 1, or to spear them at any time (1910, ch. 688). Raccoon, open season, October 1 to February 1; may not be taken between sunrise and sunset; unlawful to cut down tree to capture raccoon (1916, ch. 376).

Queen Annes County.—Otter, raccoon, and muskrat, open season, January 1 to April 1 (State law).

Somerset County.—Otter and raccoon, open season, January 1 to April 1 (State law); muskrat, January 1 to March 16 (local law). Unlawful at any time to shoot muskrats.

Talbot County.—Otter and muskrat, open season, December 16 to March 16. Dealers may have skins of either in possession up to March 31. Unlawful to take otter or muskrat at night, except in traps (1912, ch. 785).

Washington County.—Muskrat, mink, skunk, opossum, and otter, open season, December 1 to April 1 (1916, ch. 320). Unlawful to shoot foxes while they are being chased by dogs.

Wicomico County.—Otter, mink, and muskrat, open season, December 15 to March 1. Unlawful to use light in hunting muskrats (1894, ch. 51).

Worcester County.—Muskrat, otter, and mink, open season, December 15 to March 1. Unlawful to trap on lands or marshes of another without permission (1910, ch. 239). Unlawful to chase fox with dogs, March 10 to September 1, or to shoot any fox while it is pursued by dogs (1904, ch. 652).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Trapping.—Poison may not be used to kill animals, except rats, woodchucks, or other pests on one's own premises. The use of steel traps with spread of over 6 inches, and "choke" traps with greater opening than 6 inches is unlawful, as is also the use of wire snares or of scented baits. Traps may not be set on lands of another without written consent. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours. Introduction of foxes or raccoons into Dukes County is prohibited (Rev. Laws 1902-1908, ch. 92).

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Wildcat or lynx, \$5; paid by town, but refunded by county (1903, ch. 344).

MICHIGAN.

Trapping.—License required for trapping; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10 (1913, No. 108). A special license (fee, \$10) is required for trapping beavers. Such license permits the taking of 15 beavers, not more than 4 from a single colony. Unlawful to destroy beaver houses or dams or to have carcass or skin in possession without license seal attached (1911, No. 206). Unlawful to destroy muskrat house or to set trap within 6 feet of such house or to use firearms or explosives in taking muskrats. Unlawful to possess carcass or

skin of any fur animal killed in close season. Fur animals, except beavers, may be destroyed on one's own premises to protect property (1909, No. 183). Unlawful to trap in State game refuges (1913, No. 360).

Open seasons.—Beaver, (under license), November 1 to May 15; otter, fisher, marten, fox, mink, raccoon, and skunk, November 1 to April 1; muskrat, November 1 to April 15. No close season on wolf, lynx, and wildcat (1909, No. 183).

Propagation.—Protected fur animals may not be taken in close season for breeding purposes without permit. Permit is also required to keep them in captivity during close season and to sell and transport them without the State.

Bounties.—Grown wolf, \$25; wolf whelp under the age of 6 months, \$10; wildcat, \$3; lynx, \$5; paid by county and one-half refunded by State (1909, No. 304).

MINNESOTA.

Trapping.—Unlawful to molest or destroy muskrat, mink, or beaver house or den at any time or to hunt these animals with dog, or dogs, provided, that in the open season for muskrats their houses may be opened to set traps, but not in such manner as to injure them as habitations for muskrats. If any of these animals are damaging property the owner may obtain a permit to kill them and destroy their houses or dams. Nonresidents must obtain license to trap mink, beaver, muskrat, or otter; fee, \$10. Skins or pelts legally taken may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time (1913, ch. 32, sec. 4796).

Open seasons.—Mink and muskrat, December 1 to April 15. Permanent close season on beaver (1913, ch. 32, sec. 4796).

Propagation.—Permits to breed or domesticate mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon are issued by the State game and fish commission; fee, 1 cent for each animal in possession. Also bond (\$500) is required, as guarantee that no wild animals will be captured during close season for other than breeding purposes. Persons having in lawful possession such fur-bearing animals have a property right therein and it is unlawful for others to enter inclosures where the animals are confined, or molest them, under such penalties as would result were they ordinary domestic live stock (1913, ch. 32, sec. 4797).

Bounties.—Grown wolf or coyote, \$7.50; cub, \$3; paid by county, refunded by State (1907, ch. 381). County or town boards may by resolution offer bounty on gopher, ground squirrel, ground hog, rattlesnake, crow, or blackbird (1909, ch. 48; 1911, ch. 220).

MISSISSIPPI.

Trapping.—Nonresidents are not permitted to trap in the State. Resident trapper requires additional State license (fee, \$2.50). Permission is required to trap on lands of another (1916, S. B. 252).

Open seasons.—Bear, November 1 to March 1 (Code, sec. 2324); all fur animals (except bear, fox, opossum, and rabbit), December 15 to February 1; fox, unlawful to trap, shoot, or dig from dens (may be taken by chase only, and may not be chased during April, May, June, and July). Opossum and rabbit are not protected (1916, S. B. 252).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

MISSOURI.

Trapping.—Wild fur-bearing animals may be destroyed at any time and in any way to protect premises from their depredations (Rev. Stat. 1909, sec. 6521a). Unlawful to offer pelts of protected animals for sale if taken out of season (1913, p. 348). Written permission required to trap on lands of another

(1913, p. 224). Use of poison prohibited in taking any protected animal (1915, H. B. 605).

Open seasons.—All fur animals, November 1 to February 1 (sec. 6521a).

Propagation.—Permits to capture for propagating purposes may be obtained from the State game and fish commissioner.

Bounties.—Adult wolf or coyote, \$6; young wolf or young coyote, \$3; paid by county and one-half refunded by State (sec. 10586).

MONTANA.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions, except as to trapping on State game preserves, where license (fee, \$5) is required.

Open seasons.—No close seasons for fur animals, except beaver. Unlawful to take beavers at any time, except by owner of property for its protection. Unlawful to sell beaver skins or offer them for sale (Code, secs. 8783, 8785).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Grown wolf, \$15; wolf pup, \$3; coyote or coyote pup, \$3; mountain lion, \$10; paid from State bounty fund raised by tax on live stock (1911, ch. 50).

NEBRASKA.

Trapping.—Unlawful to trap on premises of another without consent of owner (Code, sec. 2668).

Open seasons.—Muskrat, mink, or otter (on premises of another), February 15 to April 15. Beaver, no open season, but if the animals are damaging property a permit to destroy them may be obtained from the State game and fish commission (Code, sec. 2668). No close season for other fur animals; any except beavers may be taken at any time on one's own premises.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Such counties as have at any general election voted to pay bounties, pay for wolf, \$3; wildcat or coyote, \$1; mountain lion, \$3 (R. S., 1913, secs. 478-484).

NEVADA.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.

Open seasons.—No close season except on beavers, which may not be taken until April 1, 1920 (1915, ch. 256).

Propagation.—License (fee, \$10, paid annually to county) required from those who wish to propagate game or fur animals (except beaver). Animals on breeder's own lands may be taken at any time for propagation, and those held in captivity by holder of license may be sold at any time. No bounty may be collected on noxious species raised in captivity (1915, ch. 256).

Bounties.—Mountain lion, \$5; lynx or wildcat, \$2; coyote, 50 cents; paid by county. Not less than 5 scalps may be presented at one time by claimant (1913, ch. 23). Counties pay bounty of 1½ cents each for pocket gophers when at least 100 heads are presented at one time (1893, ch. 20).

The State board of live stock commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on horses, cattle, and hogs. The rewards are, for coyote, coyote pup, wildcat, or lynx, 75 cents each; mountain lion, \$5 (1915, ch. 268).

The State board of sheep commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on sheep, the payments being the same as those made by the board of live stock commissioners (1915, ch. 247).

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Trapping.—Fur-bearing animals defined as beaver, otter, marten, sable, mink, raccoon, fisher, fox, skunk, and muskrat. The right of anyone to kill predatory

fur animals at any time when destroying domestic animals or fowls is granted. Skins legally taken may be bought or sold at any time. No person may destroy a muskrat house or set a trap therein, thereon, or at the entrance thereof. No person may trap upon lands of which he is not owner or lessee. All traps must be legibly marked or stamped with trapper's name, and must be visited at least once in 24 hours. It is an offense punishable by a fine to take traps of another or remove fur animals from them. The use of spring guns is unlawful. Bear traps must be safeguarded in a substantial manner. License for trapping, except on private lands, is required; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15 (1915, ch. 133).

Open seasons.—All fur-bearing animals, except beaver, November 1 to March 1. No open season for beaver. Raccoons and foxes may be taken by use of dog and gun during October (1915, ch. 133).

Propagation.—No restrictions other than those imposed by the trapping regulations.

Bounties.—Bear, \$5 (1895, ch. 121); hedgehog, 20 cents (1911, ch. 93); wild cat, \$2 (1915, ch. 133); paid by State.

NEW JERSEY.

Trapping.—Skunks, minks, muskrats, and otters may not be taken in close season, except that muskrats may be destroyed by owner of canal or dam which they are destroying. Muskrats may be taken by trap only, except in Salem County, above Mill Creek, where they may be taken in open season by firearms and light. It is unlawful to disturb the lodge or nesting chamber of muskrats, to molest traps set by another, or to appropriate or take animals caught in such traps (1913, ch. 126, 161).

Open seasons.—Skunk, mink, muskrat, and otter, November 15 to April 2 (1913, ch. 126); raccoon, October 1 to December 16 (1915, ch. 216). Beaver, November to trap, take, kill, or have in possession at any time (1903, ch. 264). The board of fish and game commissioners may grant permits to hunt foxes with hound and firearms from the last day of the open season for game (Dec. 15) to March 31 (1913, ch. 157).

Propagation.—No restrictions except those imposed by close seasons, during which wild animals may not be taken for breeding purposes.

Bounties.—Fox, \$3; paid by only a few counties (1902, ch. 112, amended by 1906, ch. 320).

NEW MEXICO.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.

Open seasons.—No close season on fur animals, except beavers, which are protected at all times.

Propagation.—No restriction other than that respecting the capture of beavers.

Bounties.—Coyote, wildcat, or lynx, \$2; wolf, \$15; panther or mountain lion, \$10; paid from county wild-animal fund, raised by tax on live stock (1909, ch. 104).

NEW YORK.

Trapping.—License required for hunting or trapping; fee, resident, \$1.10; nonresident, \$20.50; nonresident taxpayer, \$10.50. Muskrat houses may not be molested, injured, or disturbed, nor the animals shot at any time. Skunks may not be taken by digging or driving them from dens by chemicals; if injuring property, they may be taken at any time and in any manner (1914, ch. 92).

Open seasons.—Mink, sable, and raccoon, November 10 to March 16 (1916, ch. 521); skunk, November 10 to February 11; muskrat, November 10 to April 21. No open season for beaver (1914, ch. 92).

Propagation.—All protected fur animals may be kept alive in captivity for propagation and sale, provided a license be obtained from the conservation commission (fee, \$5). No fur-bearing animals may be kept which are taken wild during close season for such animals, nor may they be disposed of during close season (1914, ch. 92).

Bounties.—Panther, \$20, paid by State; none paid since May, 1884.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Trapping.—Otters, muskrats, or minks may not be trapped nor their skins sold by anyone who has not resided in the State at least two years (1905, ch. 394).

Open seasons.—Open seasons for hunting and trapping are fixed by local laws; more than half of the 100 counties have local laws relating to fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None now paid by the State.

Local trapping regulations.—The following local regulations are in force (October, 1916):¹

Alamance County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (sec. 1883); fox, same open season. Unlawful to carry fox out of State in close season (1911, ch. 654). A misdemeanor to take foxes save only with dogs or dog (1909, ch. 616).

Anson County.—Fox, open season, August 1 to April 1 (1911, ch. 621).

Ashe County.—All fur animals, open season, November 1 to February 1 (1913, ch. 560).

Bertie County.—Opossum and raccoon, open season, October 1 to February 1. Trapping game with steel or log trap forbidden (1915, ch. 555).

Bladen County.—Opossum and raccoon, open season, October 31 to January 31 (1911, ch. 123). Setting traps in Colly Township regulated (1909, ch. 436).

Buncombe County.—Unlawful to trap on lands of another (1913, ch. 560).

Burke County.—Fox, close season in that part of the county lying south of Catawba River and Cleveland, March 1 to December 1, except when the animals are committing depredations (1907, ch. 388).

Caswell County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (sec. 1883).

Chatham County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (1911, ch. 756); fox, open season, September 1 to February 1 (1911, ch. 135).

Cherokee County.—Unlawful to hunt (except for foxes and wolves) on lands of another without written permission of owner or agent (1907, ch. 452).

Clay County.—Otter, open season, November 1 to April 1 (sec. 1883); fox, raccoon, and opossum, October 15 to January 15 (1911, ch. 200).

Columbus County.—All fur animals, open season, January 1 to April 1 (except in Bug Hill and Lee Townships, December 1 to March 1). Steel traps of a spread of 14 inches or more may be used at any time provided notice of their setting is posted (1909, ch. 417).

Craven County.—Otter, mink, muskrat, raccoon, and skunk, open season, December 1 to April 1. Owner of property may kill at any time to protect such property (1915, ch. 37).

Cumberland County.—A bounty of \$5 is paid for each bear killed in Cedar Creek and Beaver Dam Townships (1905, ch. 176).

Currituck County.—Otter, raccoon, opossum, mink, and muskrat, open season, November 1 to April 1 (1913, ch. 560). Unlawful to shoot otter or muskrat in open season after sunset or before sunrise on east side of Currituck Sound (1909, ch. 537).

Duplin County.—Fox, open season, September 15 to February 15 (1911, ch. 407).

Durham County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (sec. 1883).

Edgecombe County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 1 (1911, ch. 189).

Forsyth County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (1913, ch. 560).

Franklin County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (sec. 1883); fox, October 15 to March 1 (1913, ex. sess., No. 169).

Gates County.—All fur animals, open season, November 15 to April 1 (1911, ch. 745).

Graham County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (sec. 1883).

¹ The references are to public local laws of various years or to sections of Pell's Revisal of 1908, ch. 40.

Greene County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (1907, ch. 598).

Guilford County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (sec. 1883).

Halifax County.—Raccoon and opossum, open season, November 15 to March 1; fox, September 15 to March 1. Unlawful to trap on lands of another without permission (1913, ch. 591).

Harnett County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 1 (sec. 1883).

Haywood County.—All fur animals (except bear), open season, November 15 to January 15. No close season on bear, and fur animals may be destroyed at any time when preying on poultry, pigs, or lambs (1913, ch. 366).

Henderson County.—Fur animals, except wildcat, opossum, and mole, are protected by a close season from March 15 to November 15 (1913, ch. 560). The board of county commissioners are authorized to add to the list of protected fur bearers, and fix the open season for killing them (1915, ch. 677). Trapping on lands of another without permission of owner or agent is unlawful (1915, ch. 135).

Hoke County.—Unlawful to hunt or trap on lands of another without permission. Nonresidents require license (fee, \$15, unless for hunting or trapping deer, wild turkeys, or foxes, when the fee is \$25) (1915, ch. 459).

Johnston County.—Opossum, open season, in Bentonville, Boone Hill, and Wilder Townships, November 1 to March 1 (1913, ch. 648).

Lee County.—Fox, open season, October 1 to March 1; unlawful to carry out of State in close season (1911, ch. 291).

Lincoln County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 1 (sec. 1883); fox, November 15 to February 1, except that when doing damage to fowls or other live stock, foxes may be killed at any time (1913, ch. 859).

McDowell County.—Opossum and raccoon, open season, October 15 to March 1 (1913, ch. 70).

Mecklenburg County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1; fox, November 15 to February 1. Foxes may be killed at any time if destroying property of value (1911, ch. 543).

Mitchell County.—Opossum and ground hog, open season, October 1 to February 15 (sec. 1883); raccoon, October 15 to February 1 (1913, ch. 369). Bounty of 50 cents each on weasel, mink, and horned owl (1913, ex. sess., No. 99).

Montgomery County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 1 (1911, ch. 102); fox, October 15 to January 15 (1911, ch. 291).

Moore County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (sec. 1883); fox, October 1 to March 1 (1911, ch. 291); unlawful to carry fox out of State in close season.

Orange County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (sec. 1883).

Pamlico County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (sec. 1883).

Pasquotank County.—Raccoon, opossum, mink, muskrat, wildcat, and bear, open season, November 1 to April 1 (1913, ch. 369).

Pender County.—Fox, open season, September 15 to February 15 (1911, ch. 407).

Polk County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (1915, ch. 454).

Randolph County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 1 (1911, ch. 24).

Richmond County.—Raccoon, open season, September 1 to April 1 (sec. 1883a); fox, October 1 to March 1 (may be taken only with dogs) (1913, ch. 520).

Robeson County.—All fur animals (including squirrel), open season, October 15 to March 1; unlawful to take them at any time by net, snare, or trap, except on one's own premises (1915, ch. 410).

Rockingham County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1; may be destroyed at any time by landlord or renter to protect crops (1911, ch. 756). Unlawful to shoot or trap fox (1905, ch. 752).

Rutherford County.—Fox, open season (in three townships—Golden Valley, Logans Store, and Duncans Creek), November 1 to February 1; to be hunted with dogs only (1913, ch. 591). No close season in other townships.

Sampson County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to March 1 (1911, ch. 19).

Scotland County.—Unlawful to trap or hunt on private lands without permission of owner.

Stokes County.—Fox law of 1913 repealed (1915, ch. 551).

Surry County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to January 1 (1915, ch. 289).

Swain County.—Mink, otter, muskrat, skunk, raccoon, and opossum, open season, November 15 to February 15; owner of property may kill at any time to protect it (1915, ch. 772).

Vance County.—Fox, raccoon, opossum, open season, November 15 to March 1; but may be run down and caught by dogs at any time (1913, ch. 718).

Wake County.—Raccoon and opossum, open season, October 1 to February 1 (1913, ch. 225).

Warren County.—Fox, no close season (1913, ch. 560).

Watauga County.—All fur animals (except mink and muskrat), open season, November 1 to March 15. They may be taken in open season only with dogs and gun or either. Mink and muskrat not protected (1913, ch. 533).

Wayne County.—Fox, open season, September 1 to March 1 (1909, ch. 912).

Wilkes County.—Opossum, open season, October 15 to March 1 (at night); but may be shot at any time when killing fowls or pigs. Fox, open season, October 1 to February 15, except that they may be killed in close season when destroying fowls; may not be shot at any time except to protect property (1913, ch. 77).

Yadkin County.—Opossum, open season, October 1 to March 1 (1911, ch. 71).

NORTH DAKOTA.

Trapping.—A license is required to trap except on one's own lands; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$25. The protected fur animals are mink, muskrat, otter, and beaver; but minks and muskrats may be killed at any time by owner of property destroyed by them. Muskrat houses are protected at all times. The owner of property destroyed by beavers may appeal to the State game and fish board and have the animals removed (1915, H. B. 300).

Open seasons.—Mink and muskrat, November 16 to April 15. No open season for beaver or otter (1915, H. B. 300). No close season for other fur animals.

Propagation.—The State game and fish board issues permits to breed and domesticate protected birds and animals and also permits to ship them when raised in captivity. Annual reports are required of licensed breeders (1915, H. B. 300).

Bounties.—Wolf or coyote (killed within State), \$2.50 each; paid from fund raised by direct taxation on all property (1903, ch. 207).

OHIO.

Trapping.—Written permission required to hunt or trap on lands of another (1915, S. B. 250). The close season for certain fur animals does not prohibit owners or tenants of land from destroying them to protect property. Digging out skunk dens or smoking the animals therefrom is unlawful, as is also the possession of green skunk pelts in close season (1913, H. B. 80).

Open seasons.—Raccoon, November 1 to March 2; muskrat, January 1 to April 2 (1911, H. B. 32); skunk, November 15 to February 2 (1913, H. B. 80); fox, October 2 to January 10 (1911, H. B. 407).

Propagation.—No restrictions, except those which prevent capture of wild stock in close season.

Bounties.—Townships pay a bounty of \$1 each on certain hawks (1915, H. B. 79); 20 cents per dozen on English sparrows; and, under certain conditions, 10 cents each on ground hogs (P. & A. Code, 1912, secs. 5824-5827).

OKLAHOMA.

Trapping.—No legal restrictions.

Open seasons.—No close season, except on bears, which may not be killed or captured at any time in Comanche, Caddo, Kiowa, Major, and Blaine Counties (1915, ch. 258).

Propagation.—The State game warden issues permits to propagate fur-bearing animals, game, and fish; cost \$2, together with fees for tagging. Licensed breeders may sell and transport animals raised in preserves under rules prescribed by the warden (1915, ch. 185).

Bounties.—County commissioners are authorized to offer bounty on gray wolf (\$3) and coyote (\$1) (1890, S. B. 458).

OREGON.

Trapping.—License (fee, \$1) is required of all persons over 16 years of age to trap on lands not their own. No flesh of game animal or bird may be used

to bait traps. Unlawful to remove or disturb traps of a licensed trapper on public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap. Licensed trappers are required to make annual reports of number of animals caught and receipts for fur sold. If beavers or other fur animals damage property, permits to kill them may be obtained from the State board of fish and game commissioners. Skins of such animals are the property of the State, to be sold and the proceeds used in paying for damage to property. Unlawful to destroy muskrat house, except where it obstructs ditch or watercourse (1913, ch. 232).

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, fisher, marten, and muskrat, November 1 to February 23, inclusive. No open season for beaver, and none for fur animals in State game preserve (1913, ch. 232).

Propagation.—Permits to keep fur-bearing animals may be obtained from the State board. No wild fur animals may be taken for propagating purposes in close season nor may those held in captivity under permit be sold in that season. Yearly reports to the State board are required (1913, ch. 232).

Bounties.—Coyote, \$1.50; gray or black wolf, \$5 (pup of same, \$2.50); timber wolf or timber wolf pup, \$2.50; bobcat, wildcat, or lynx, \$2; mountain lion, cougar, or panther, \$10 (1909, ch. 113); paid by State. The State board is empowered to pay additional bounties, at its discretion, on any predatory animal in order to protect game (1913, ch. 232); under this act the State board now pays for wolf, \$20; for cougar, \$15.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Trapping.—Unlawful to trap bears, and only one may be killed in a season. No steel traps larger than No. 3 size may be used for trapping wildcats or other fur animals. License not required for trapping, but hunting license required for killing raccoons or bears, which are regarded as "game" animals.

Open seasons.—Bear, October 15 to December 16; raccoon, October 15 to January 1. No open season for beaver. Foxes may not be trapped, shot, snared, or poisoned in Delaware County (1915, P. L., 146).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions on raising fur animals, except that possession and breeding of ferrets is unlawful except under license from the State board of game commissioners; fee for license to breed and sell ferrets, \$25; to possess a ferret without breeding, \$1 (1915, P. L. 146).

Bounties.—Wildcat, \$6; fox, \$2; mink, \$1; weasel, \$1; paid from special fund created by setting aside one-half the receipts by the board of game commissioners from gun licenses, fines, etc. (1915, P. L. 126).

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico has no wild fur animals.

RHODE ISLAND.

Trapping.—Hunting license is required for trapping, except on one's own lands; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10; alien, \$15; together with an additional fee of 15 cents for issuing license. Unlawful to trap on posted lands or on lands of another without written permission. Unlawful to set wire snares, or to use steel traps with teeth or with spread over 6 inches, or choke traps with greater opening than 6 inches. Traps must be concealed so as not to endanger domestic animals and must be visited at least once in 24 hours.

Open seasons.—Skunk, muskrat, raccoon, and mink, November 1 to April 15 (1916, ch. 1399). Landowners may kill protected animals on their own lands at any time (1915, ch. 1230).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Fox, \$3; crow and certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid by State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Trapping.—Unlawful to hunt or trap on lands of another without his consent. Unlawful at any time to shoot or trap foxes in York, Union, Chesterfield, Edgefield, Lee, Cherokee, Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Richland, Abbeville, Calhoun, Sumter, Orangeburg, and Marlboro Counties. Nonresidents (except freeholders) require license (fee, \$5) to chase foxes in Chester, York, Cherokee, and Union Counties (C. Code, Acts 1916, No. 427, sec. 740 and No. 435, sec. 1).

Open seasons.—Fox, in 14 counties (named above), September 1 to February 15 (C. Code, Acts 1916, No. 427, sec. 740 and No. 435, sec. 1).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Trapping.—Hunter's license (fee, \$1) required for trapping by resident; trapping license (fee, \$10) required for nonresident to take mink, muskrat, otter, or beaver (1909, ch. 183). Persons whose property is damaged by any of these animals may kill them at any time. Muskrats destroying public highways may be killed by town supervisor or person delegated by him. Skins of fur animals killed out of season may not be bought or sold.

Open seasons.—Mink, muskrat, otter, and beaver, November 15 to April 1 (1909, ch. 183).

Propagation.—No restrictions, except that protected animals may not be taken for breeding purposes in close season.

Bounties.—Grown wolf, \$5; wolf pup, \$2; mountain lion, \$3; coyote, \$2; paid by State. Should bounty claims for any year exceed the appropriation for that year they are paid pro rata (1905, ch. 177).

TENNESSEE.

Trapping.—Owner of land may hunt or trap on such land at any time; others may do so only with the written consent of owner. Steel traps must be placed at least 12 or more inches within entrance to a hole, cave, den, or hollow log. Traps and deadfalls must be inspected within each 36 hours, and captured animals removed (1915, ch. 152).

Open seasons.—For trapping fur bearers off one's own land, from noon October 15 to noon January 15 (1915, ch. 152).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Wolf or panther, \$2 certificate issued by county court, the amount to be applied on payment of taxes (1889, ch. 200).

TEXAS.

Trapping.—No license required for trapping, but on posted lands consent of owner is necessary (1915, ch. 47).

Open seasons.—No close season for fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Wolf, \$2; wildcat, \$1; jack rabbit, 5 cents; paid by county, but one-half is refunded by the State, the State, however, being liable only to the extent of its appropriation, which is \$100,000 (1915, ch. 47).

UTAH.

Trapping.—No license required for trapping. State fish and game commissioner may trap beavers damaging farms or crops and sell the animals or skins for the benefit of the fish and game fund (1915, ch. 118).

Open seasons.—No close season on fur animals except otters and beavers, which are protected at all times (1915, ch. 118).

Propagation.—No restrictions, except as to otter and beaver. Otters or beavers may be kept in captivity in a licensed private preserve (fee, \$25 per year). Permits may be obtained to capture wild animals for stocking a licensed preserve, but one-fourth of the natural increase must be given to the State, and none of the animals may be sold (1915, ch. 118).

Bounties.—Wolf, bear, or mountain lion, \$15; coyote, wildcat, or lynx, \$1.50; paid from State bounty fund, raised by tax on live stock and by direct appropriation (1913, ch. 92). County commissioners may offer bounty on certain other animals and birds if they think it for the best interests of the county (1903, ch. 7).

VERMONT.

Trapping.—License is required for trapping; fee, resident, 60 cents; nonresident, \$10.50. Persons trapping on inclosed lands of another must inform owner of location of traps and must visit traps at least once in 24 hours. The use of spring guns is prohibited, and bear traps must be carefully safeguarded. Skins of fur animals legally taken may be bought or sold at any time. Unlawful to open or destroy a muskrat house or to place a trap at its entrance. Unlawful to dig skunks from dens or to drive them out by use of smoke or chemicals.

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, and muskrat, November 1 to May 1, except that in Addison County the open season for muskrat is during March and April only; marten, raccoon, fisher, and skunk, October 20 to April 1; for trapping foxes, October 20 to April 1 (foxes may be taken otherwise than by trapping at any time). No open season for beaver (1915, ch. 201).

Propagation.—The State fish and game commissioner issues special permits for propagating fur and game animals (fee, \$2 and expense of tagging). Animals bred on fur farms may be sold and transported alive at all times when bearing the identification tags prescribed by the commissioner (1915, ch. 231).

Bounties.—Bear, \$10; hedgehog (porcupine), 15 cents; paid by State (1912, ch. 207). Towns pay \$5 bounty on bay lynx or bobcat (1915, ch. 185).

VIRGINIA.

Trapping.—The following applies to any county after adoption by the board of supervisors: Trapping for fur animals on lands of another is unlawful except from noon of October 15 to noon of January 15, and then only with written permission of landowner, which permission the trapper must have on his person when trapping. He must visit traps at least once in 36 hours and is liable for any damage such traps may do to domestic animals. Landowner may trap or kill fur animals on his own lands at any time (1916, ch. 376).

Open seasons.—(Applies to any county adopting the law.) All fur animals on lands of another, noon of October 15 to noon of January 15 (1916, ch. 376).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Boards of supervisors of counties may at their discretion pay bounties—not over \$10 for wolf; \$1.50 for wildcat, catamount, or red fox; and 75 cents for chicken hawk or owl (Code, sec. 834).

Local trapping regulations.—The following provisions are in force:

Culpeper County.—Unlawful in Jefferson magisterial district to trap foxes except in November and December. Traps set for foxes must be visited daily to release any dog that may be caught (1912, ch. 257).

Fauquier and Loudoun Counties.—Unlawful to take foxes April 1 to September 1, except by owner or tenant of land to protect property. Unlawful in open season to shoot, trap, or poison foxes except on written authority of a landowner (1914, ch. 141).

Halifax County.—Opossum, open season, October 15 to February 1 (1892, ch. 40).

Loudoun County.—License (fee, \$2.50) required to trap mink, muskrat, skunk, opossum, and raccoon on lands of another. Open season for mink, muskrat, and skunk, November 1 to March 1; for opossum and raccoon, October 1 to March 1 (1916, ch. 23).

Nansemond County.—Mink, otter, and muskrat, open season, January 1 to April 1 (1914, ch. 223).

Patrick County.—Wild raccoon or opossum, open season, October 15 to March 15; gray fox, September 15 to March 15 (1912, ch. 247).

Princess Anne County.—Unlawful to catch, trap, or kill mink, muskrat, or otter for profit, except from November 1 to March 15 (1910, ch. 191).

Rappahannock County.—Unlawful to trap or hunt on lands of another without written permit from owner (1910, ch. 361).

Amherst, Essex, King George, and Loudoun Counties are authorized to pay bounty of 50 cents each on certain hawks (1916, chs. 7, 124, 336).

WASHINGTON.

Trapping.—No steel trap larger than No. 4 may be used unless a notice in the English language on a large placard is placed above the trap; this requirement does not apply to trapping coyotes (1915, ch. 151).

Open seasons.—No open season for beaver (R. & B. Code 1910, sec. 5395). No close season for other fur animals.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Mountain lion or cougar, \$20; lynx or wildcat, \$5; coyote, \$1; timber wolf, \$15 (1909, ch. 193); seal or sea lion, \$1 (1915, ch. 31); paid by State. Counties are permitted to pay additional rewards for destroying these animals, and also bounties on bear, muskrat, and squirrel (R. & B. Code 1910, secs. 3587-3592).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Trapping.—An owner of lands or his agent or tenant may hunt or kill protected fur animals on such lands at any time, but it is unlawful to set or maintain a snare or trap upon lands of another without express permission of owner or tenant. Unlawful to set a steel or spring bear trap on lands of another. Hunting license is required for trapping; fee, resident, \$3; nonresident, \$16.

Open seasons.—Red fox, raccoon, mink, and skunk, November 1 to January 1 (1915, ch. 14). Any county may by majority vote provide a perpetual close season on skunk (1903, ch. 44).

Propagation.—No restriction on possession or sale, but animals may not be taken for breeding purposes in close season except on lands owned or tenanted by the breeder.

Bounties.—Wildcat, bobcat, or catamount, \$5; crow, 10 cents; certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid from forest, game, and fish protection fund (1915, ch. 14).

WISCONSIN.

Trapping.—License is required for trapping; fee, resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10. Unlawful to take fisher, marten, mink, or muskrat with the aid of spear, gun, or dog; to take rabbit with ferret; to disturb or molest muskrat houses, or beaver houses or beaver dams, or raccoon den trees for the purpose of capturing raccoons; or to set traps within 500 feet of any beaver dam or beaver house. Steel traps may be used for taking fur animals in open season. The possession of green skins of any fur-bearing animal during close season is unlawful, as is also the possession at any time of the skins of fisher, marten, mink, or muskrat which show that the animals had been shot or speared.

Owners of cranberry marshes may at any time destroy muskrats to protect dams, but they may not sell, barter, or give away the skins of such animals killed during close season.

Beavers and otters are protected at all times. If beavers damage property, they may be captured and removed under the direction of the State conservation commission (1915, ch. 594).

Open seasons.—Fisher, marten, and mink, November 15 to March 16; raccoon, November 1 to February 2 (except in Washington and Ozaukee Counties, November 15 to December 16); muskrat,¹ November 15 to March 16. No open season for beaver or otter. Skunk, open season in Washington and Ozaukee Counties, October 10 to February 2; no close season in other parts of the State (1915, ch. 594, sec. 62.16).

Propagation.—Breeders of protected game or fur animals must obtain a license from the State conservation commission (fee, \$5) and make annual reports to the commission. The commission will furnish tags at cost of same to enable breeders to ship, sell, and transport animals or skins from their establishments (1915, ch. 594, sec. 62.51).

Bounties.—Wolf cub taken between March 1 and November 1, \$4; mature wolf killed at any time, \$10; wildcat or lynx, \$3; paid by county. County boards may increase these rewards, but no county may pay more than \$6 for killing a wolf cub. The State treasurer duplicates all county awards, thus doubling the above bounties. Poisons may be used for destroying animals for bounty between December 1 and March 1, but notice of putting out baits must be posted, and they may not be placed within 80 rods of a dwelling house. County boards may offer bounty on crow, hawk, pocket gopher, streaked gopher, English sparrow, or rattlesnake (1915, ch. 594, secs. 62.47–62.49).

WYOMING.

Trapping.—Unlawful to trap game animals or birds or to use their flesh as trap bait for predatory animals. Unlawful to trap on State game preserves (1915, ch. 91),² and for anyone not employed by the United States Department of Agriculture to trap in national forests within the State without first obtaining a permit (fee, \$5) from the State game warden (C. S. 1910, Mullen, sec. 2786). Nonresident of State must secure a special license (fee, \$10) to hunt, pursue, trap, or kill bears (sec. 2748).

Open seasons.—No close season on fur-bearing animals except beavers, which may not be taken at any time until September 15, 1919, but if they damage real estate the owner may obtain permit to destroy them (sec. 2769).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—Coyote, \$1.50; bobcat, \$1; adult male gray or black wolf, \$7.50 (female, \$12, and positive proof of sex required); gray or black wolf pup, \$5; mountain lion, \$10; paid from State appropriations 1915, ch. 96.

ALBERTA.

[Game act, as amended to 1916.]

Trapping.—Nonresident requires license to trap; fee, \$25. Unlawful to use poison for taking fur-bearing animals; to destroy, partially destroy, or leave open any muskrat or beaver house; or to destroy a beaver dam, unless authorized to do so by the lieutenant governor in council, who may also authorize the killing of beavers or other fur animals when such killing is deemed to

¹ Exceptions: (1) In Lake St. Croix, Lake Pepin, Mississippi River, and all inland bays, bayous, and sloughs tributary thereto the open season is March 1 to April 11; (2) in Polk, Barrow, Rusk, Prince, Lincoln, Langlade, Forest, Marinette, Florence, Oneida, Vilas, Iron, Ashland, Sawyer, Washburn, Burnett, Douglas, and Bayfield Counties the open season is November 1 to April 21.

² Five State game preserves are defined in a recent act (1915, ch. 105).

be in the public interest. Export of unprime skins or pelts is forbidden, unless by permit from the minister of agriculture. No fox may be trapped or taken alive for export. Every company, firm, or person engaged in the fur trade must make annual returns of the numbers of skins bought or sold (game act, 1915).

Open seasons.—Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to April 1; otter and muskrat, November 1 to May 1. No open season for beaver until December 31, 1920, unless locally by order of the lieutenant governor in council (game act, 1915).

Propagation.—No restrictions on propagation, but export of live animals may be made only by permit from the minister of agriculture. The lieutenant governor in council may from time to time make additional regulations regarding buying, selling, and exporting game and fur-bearing animals reared on game or fur farms (game act, 1915).

Bounties.—The council of any rural municipality is authorized to offer a bounty on wolves.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Trapping.—License required to trap off one's own lands; fee, resident, \$10; nonresident, \$100. A licensed trapper who first occupies a trap line prior to November 14 is protected against other trappers. License must be returned within two months after it expires with a statement of number of fur animals of each kind taken. It is unlawful to touch or interfere with traps set by a licensed trapper, to trap on inclosed or cultivated land without permission of owner, or to permit traps to remain set after close of season. Export of pelts is allowed only during open season and for 60 days thereafter (1914, ch. 33). Special license (fee, \$25) is required by nonresident to hunt bears.

Open seasons.—Fox, November 1 to March 16; all other fur-bearing animals (beaver, marten, fisher, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, and weasel or ermine), November 1 to May 1; except that beaver may not be taken in the electoral districts of Kamloops, Similkameen, and Greenwood (order lieutenant governor in council, Aug. 3, 1916).

Propagation.—A permit to propagate fur-bearing animals is required. Breeder must keep a record of transactions as to purchases and sales of stock, which record must be open to inspection of any game warden (1914, ch. 33). Live foxes may be exported only under permit; fee, \$100. Special license is required to take foxes or other fur animals in close season.

Bounties.—Rates fixed from time to time by lieutenant governor in council. Under regulations of October 7, 1914, they are as follows: Mature wolf or cougar, \$15; mature coyote, \$3 (half as much for young wolf, cougar, or coyote); golden eagle, in Yale, Kootenay, and Cariboo Counties, \$3.

MANITOBA.

[From "Game protection act," as amended to 1916.]

Trapping.—A license is required to trap, except on one's own land; fee, residents, 50 cents; nonresident Canadian citizen, \$25; nonresident alien, \$100. Report giving number of animals of each kind taken under license is required to be made between June 1 and July 1. Persons trading in furs must be licensed (fee, resident, \$5; nonresident, \$50) and are required to make annual returns before August 1. Unlawful to trap in provincial game preserves, to trap on cultivated or inclosed lands without permission of owner, to destroy a muskrat or beaver house, to use poison in taking fur animals, or to export unprime skins. Poison may not be used to capture wolves for bounty.

Open seasons.—*South of fifty-third parallel:* Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, and mink, November 1 to April 1; otter, and beaver, no open season; muskrat, November 1 to May 1; fox and lynx, no close season. *North of fifty-third parallel:* Fisher, pekan, sable, marten, mink, otter, and beaver, November 15 to May 1; muskrat, October 20 to June 1; fox and lynx, November 15 to April 1.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions, except that special permit is required to export a live fox from the Province; fee, for black or silver fox, \$100; for cross or red fox, \$15.

Bounties.—Timber wolf, \$5; other wolf, \$2; half is refunded to municipality by the provincial treasurer (1915, ch. 95).

NEW BRUNSWICK.

[From "Game act of 1909," as amended to 1916.]

Trapping.—Nonresidents require a license (fee, \$25) for trapping. A license is also required to deal in, buy, sell, cure, or tan the skins of fur-bearing animals. The digging out of foxes from their homes or earth burrows is prohibited at all times. Unlawful to possess green skins or carcasses of protected fur animals in close season.

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, fisher, and sable, November 1 to April 1; fox, October 1 to March 1; muskrat, noon of March 25 to noon of May 15. Beaver, close season to July 1, 1917. The surveyor general, when satisfied that a number of beavers may be taken from any stream without injury to the supply, may issue a special license for taking them; fee, \$2 for each animal taken.

Propagation.—Permits to capture wild fur-bearing animals for propagation within the Province may be obtained from the surveyor general, who fixes the fee for such permit.

Bounties.—Wildcat (killed within the Province), \$1, paid by the surveyor general.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

[From game laws of Newfoundland, 1913, corrected to 1915.]

Trapping.—Nonresident trappers require annual license; fee, \$501. Fur buyers and shippers also require annual license (fee, 50 cents), and must report operations under same before December 31 of each year. Trapping on Grand Lake Caribou Preserve is unlawful at all times.

Open seasons.—Otter, marten, and lynx, October 1 to April 1; fox, October 15 to March 15; muskrat, October 1 to May 1. No open season for beaver until October 1, 1918.

Propagation.—No restrictions, except as to foxes. A fox farm must be licensed; the owner must at stated times make reports to the game and inland fisheries board, and the premises must be at all times open to inspection by officers of the board. Possession of fox cub or fox taken in close season is prohibited. Unlawful to export a fox not bred on a fox farm, or, without permit from the colonial board, to export a fox bred in captivity.

Bounties.—None paid.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Trapping.—Use of poison prohibited in taking fur-bearing animals. Export of low-grade furs forbidden (1903, 2d sess., ch. 29).

Open seasons.—Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to May 15; otter, beaver, and muskrat, October 1 to May 15.

Propagation.—No legal restrictions.

Bounties.—None paid.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Trapping.—Nonresident requires a license (fee, \$30) to take fur-bearing animals, which are included in the term "game." Unlawful to take any protected fur animal from a burrow or den by smoking, digging, or by use of poison; to damage or molest a beaver dam or house, or a muskrat house, or set snare or trap within 25 feet of the latter; or to have in possession the green hide or pelt of a fur animal taken out of season (1915, ch. 38).

Open seasons.—Mink, otter, fox, raccoon, and muskrat, November 1 to February 1; all other fur-bearing animals (except bear, wolf, and wildcat, which are not protected), November 1 to February 1. No open season for beaver or marten (1915, ch. 38).

Propagation.—Permits to take wild animals may be obtained from the board of game commissioners under such restrictions as they may require. Unlawful to keep fur-bearing animals in captivity for breeding purposes without a permit from the chief game commissioner; fee \$2 for each kind of animal kept, payable annually. Reports are required annually on September 30. Inclosures for fur animals are protected from trespass (1912, ch. 59).

Bounties.—None paid.

ONTARIO.

[From Rev. Stat., ch. 262, as amended to 1916.]

Trapping.—License to trap required except on one's own land; fee, resident \$5; nonresident \$50. License (fee, \$2) is required of all fur dealers or traders. Dealers may obtain a permit to hold furs during close season. Muskrats may not be shot or speared at any time. Muskrat houses are protected at all times except when the animals are injuring property. Beavers, when damaging property, may be destroyed by game overseer under special authorization from the superintendent of game fisheries.

Open seasons.—Mink, November 1 to May 1; muskrat, north of French and Mattawa Rivers, April 1 to May 21; south of said rivers, March 1 to April 21; beaver and otter, protected to November 1, 1916, after which date hunting, taking, or killing them permitted only during such periods and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the lieutenant governor in council (1915, ch. 20).

Propagation.—A permit is required of breeders of game or fur animals. Licensed fur breeders may sell live animals or skins at any time. The minister may grant permits to take fur animals during the close season, for propagation and scientific purposes.

Bounties.—Gray timber wolf, \$15; other wolf, \$5; paid by county, but provincial treasurer refunds 40 per cent to county. Provincial treasurer pays entire bounty in unorganized counties (1916 wolf bounty act).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Trapping.—Nonresident requires license (fee, \$50) for trapping. Unlawful to put out poisoned baits for foxes or other animals.

Open seasons.—Marten, mink, muskrat, and otter, November 1 to April 1.

Propagation.—Several special acts of the provincial legislature regulate fox ranching on the island. The animals are assessed for taxation (1913, ch. 9) and ranches are protected from trespass, under heavy penalties (1913, ch. 10).

Bounties.—None paid.

QUEBEC.

[From Rev. Stat. 1909, ch. S, as amended to 1916.]

Trapping.—Reports are required of all persons engaged in the fur trade (buying, selling, or taking fur animals) before September 1 of each year.

Open seasons.—*Zone No. 1* (west and south of Saguenay River): Mink, otter, marten, pekan (fisher), fox, and raccoon, November 1 to April 1; bear, August 20 to July 1; muskrat, during April only. Beaver, protected to November 1, 1917; open season thereafter, November 1 to April 1. *Zone No. 2* (east and north of Saguenay River): Mink, marten, and pekan, November 1 to April 1; bear, August 20 to July 1; muskrat, November 1 to April 1; otter, October 15 to April 15; beaver, November 1 to April 1, except in Chicoutimi County, where close season extends to November 1, 1917.

Propagation.—The minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries may grant permits to take animals alive for breeding purposes; nonresidents are charged a fee of from \$5 to \$25 for such license.

Bounties.—Wolf, \$15.

SASKATCHEWAN.

[From Rev. Stat. 1909, as amended to 1916.]

Trapping.—Nonresident requires license (fee, \$25) to trap. Unlawful to trap on game refuges; to use poison for taking fur animals; to spear or shoot muskrats, or to destroy muskrat house or beaver dam; to export unprime furs; to buy or sell furs without license (fee, 60 cents); and to ship any fur animal in concealed receptacle. Licensed fur traders must make annual report of operations.

Open seasons.—Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to April 1; otter and muskrat, November 1 to May 1; fox, May 15 to February 15; beaver, north of Churchill River, November 1 to May 1; no open season for beaver south of Churchill River until December 1, 1920 (1916, ch. 30).

Propagation.—No legal restrictions, except as to shipping live foxes and capturing young foxes for breeding purposes. Permit to ship live fur animals is required; fee, for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox, \$5; for other fur animal, \$5. Young foxes may not be taken from dens before May 15.

Bounties.—Timber wolf, \$5 (pup, \$1); prairie wolf, or coyote, \$1; paid only in properly gazetted wolf districts, when half is refunded from provincial treasury (1907, ch. 28).

YUKON.

Trapping.—Use of poison in taking animals forbidden.

Open seasons.—No close season except for young foxes; these may not be taken from April 1 to June 1.

Propagation.—No restrictions other than as to foxes. Registration of fox breeders required. Unlawful to export a fox not born in captivity or which has been in captivity for less than a year; any fox born in captivity may be exported under a permit (fee, \$5). Fox and other fur ranches, if posted against trespass, may not be approached without owner's consent.

Bounties.—None paid.

SUMMARY OF FUR PROTECTION.

Beaver.—No open season in 22 States, Alaska, 4 Canadian Provinces and parts of 4 others; close season in 8 States, 1 Province, and parts of 4 Provinces; may be taken under special license in Michigan and New Brunswick; not protected in 17 States and 2 Provinces, the majority of which have no beavers within their borders.

Otter.—No open season in 5 States, 1 Province, and part of 1 Province; close season in 18 States, certain counties of 3 others,

Alaska, 9 Provinces, and part of 1 Province; not protected in 22 States.

Muskrat.—Close season in Alaska, 23 States, certain counties of 3 States, and all of Canada except Yukon; muskrat houses and dens protected in 13 States and 5 Provinces; no close season in 22 States and Yukon.

Mink.—Close season in Alaska, 24 States, certain counties in 3 States, and nearly all of Canada; no close season in 21 States and Yukon; bounty in Pennsylvania.

Marten.—No open season in Alaska and Nova Scotia; close season in 7 States and 7 Provinces.

Fisher.—Close season in 6 States and 8 Provinces.

Skunk.—Close season in 18 States and a few counties of 3 others; bounty permitted in Connecticut.

Raccoon.—Close season in 19 States, certain counties of 3 States, and in 2 Provinces; bounty authorized in Arizona.

Opossum.—Close season in 9 States and certain counties of 3 others; not protected in much of its range.

Fox.—Close season in 11 States, certain counties of 4 States, and in 4 Provinces; no open season for trapping fox in Mississippi; bounties paid in 2 States and certain counties of 4 others.

Lynx and wildcat.—Close season in Alaska and Manitoba; not usually protected; bounties paid in 18 States and a few counties of 3 or 4 others. New Brunswick pays bounty on wildcat but not on lynx.

Bear.—Close season in 4 States and (for brown bear) in Alaska; no open season in 5 counties of Oklahoma; open season in British Columbia, dependent on orders in council; bounty on bears paid in 4 States and a few counties elsewhere; special regulations forbidding trapping, or regulating it, exist in several States.

Weasel.—Close season in Alaska and British Columbia; State bounty paid in Pennsylvania and town bounty permitted in Connecticut.

Ferret.—The black-footed native ferret is an exceedingly useful animal, not widely distributed and not legally protected. Domesticated ferrets are used mainly for bolting rats, rabbits, and other animals from dens. A license is required to keep a ferret in Pennsylvania. Their use in hunting rabbits is forbidden by law in Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island; forbidden, except on one's own premises, in Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Ohio, and West Virginia, and in Shenandoah County, Va.; forbidden in New York, except in such counties as may have received permission to use them from the conservation commission; also in Vermont, where they may be used to bolt but not to capture rabbits.

Table I affords comparison of the length, in days, of open seasons for trapping the more important fur animals. Alabama, Arizona, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Texas, Yukon, and the District of Columbia have no close seasons; Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wyoming have no open season for beavers; California has no open season for beavers and sea otters; and Arkansas and Utah have none for beavers and land otters. Georgia has a close season for opossums only; while Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia have local county laws that protect certain species by close season.

TABLE I.—Length (in days) of open seasons for trapping various fur animals, 1916.

State or Province.	Beaver.	Otter.	Muskra. ^t	Mink.	Marten.	Fisher.	Skunk.	Raccoon.	Opossum.	Fox.
Alabama.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Alaska.....	0	136	182	136						105
Arizona.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)		(1)
Arkansas.....	0	0	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
California.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)
Colorado.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)
Connecticut.....		151	(1)	(1)			(1)	180		(1)
Delaware.....		100	116	100			100	138	138	212
District of Columbia.....		(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Florida.....	92	92		(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	151	(1)
Idaho.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)
Illinois.....		151	151	151			151	151	151	(1)
Indiana.....		(1)	151	151			151	151	151	(1)
Iowa.....	121	121	121	121			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas.....	0	0	121	121			121	121	121	(1)
Kentucky.....	46	46	(1)	46			46	46	46	(1)
Louisiana.....	137	107	107	107			107	107	107	107
Maine.....	0	120	181	120	120	120	120	120		120
Maryland ^a										
Massachusetts.....		(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)		(1)
Michigan.....	195	151	165	151	151	151	151	151	(1)	151
Minnesota.....	0	(1)	135	135	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)
Mississippi.....	47	47	47	47			47	47	(1)	0
Missouri.....	92	92	92	92			92	92	92	92
Montana.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)
Nebraska.....	0	59	59	59			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nevada.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)		(1)
New Hampshire.....	0	120	120	120	120	120	120	120		120
New Jersey.....	0	138	138	138			138	76	(1)	(1)
New Mexico.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)		(1)
New York.....	0	(1)	162	126	126	(1)	93	126	(1)	(1)
North Carolina ^a										
North Dakota.....	0	0	150	150			(1)	(1)		(1)
Ohio.....		(1)	91	(1)			79	121	(1)	100
Oklahoma.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oregon.....	0	120	120	120	120	120	(1)	(1)		(1)
Pennsylvania.....	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	78	(1)	(1)
Rhode Island.....		(1)	165	165			165	165		(1)
South Carolina ^a										
South Dakota.....	137	137	137	137			(1)	(1)		(1)
Tennessee.....	92	92	92	92			92	92	92	92
Texas.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)	
Utah.....	0	0	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)		(1)
Vermont.....	0	181	181	181	163	163	163	163		163

¹ No close season.

² Except Newcastle County, open season 100 days.

³ Local county laws.

⁴ Under special license only.

⁵ Open season for chasing fox, eight months.

TABLE I.—*Length (in days) of open seasons for trapping various fur animals, 1916—Continued.*

State or Province.	Beaver.	Otter.	Muskrat.	Mink.	Marten.	Fisher.	Skunk.	Raccoon.	Opossum.	Fox.
Virginia ¹	0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Washington.....	0	(²)	(²)	61	(²)	(²)	61	61	(²)	61
West Virginia.....	0	0	121	121	121	121	³ 115	93	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin.....	0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wyoming.....	0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Alberta.....	0	181	181	151	151	151	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
British Columbia.....	⁴ 181	181	181	181	181	181	(²)	181	(²)	136
Manitoba, north part.....	198	198	224	198	167	167	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
South part.....	0	0	212	181	181	181	(²)	(²)	(²)	137
New Brunswick.....	⁵ 0	151	51	151	151	151	(²)	(²)	(²)	151
Newfoundland.....	0	182	212	.....	182	.....	.....	(²)	.....	151
Northwest Territories.....	226	226	226	195	195	195	.....	.....	.....	(²)
Nova Scotia.....	0	92	92	92	0	92	(²)	92	.....	92
Ontario, north part.....	0	0	50	181	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)
South part.....	0	0	51	181	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	151	151	151	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	(²)
Quebec, Zone No. 1.....	0	151	30	151	151	151	(²)	151	.....	151
Zone No. 2.....	151	168	151	151	151	151	(²)	.....	.....	(²)
Saskatchewan.....	⁶ 181	181	181	151	151	151	(²)	.....	.....	276
Yukon.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	.....	(²)

¹ Local county laws.² No close season.³ Two counties only; no close season in others.⁴ No open season in southern part.⁵ Except under special license.⁶ No open season south of Churchill River.